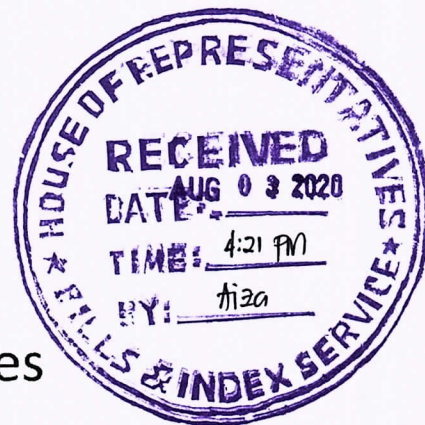




Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Eighteenth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 7247

Introduced by Representative Luisa Lloren Cuaresma

AN ACT
MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL RECYCLING
CENTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Through the years, the looming garbage problems pose a serious threat in the Philippines. According to a report by the Senate Economic Planning Office (SEPO), the country's waste generation steadily increased from 37,427.46 tons per day in 2012 to 40,087.45 tons in 2016. Meanwhile, solid wastes produced by Philippine cities are expected to increase by 165 percent to 77,776 tons by 2025. Residential areas produce the most amounts of solid wastes at 57 percent, while wastes from commercial establishments, institutional sources, and industrial or manufacturing sector accounted for 27 percent, 12 percent, and 4 percent of the total waste generated, respectively.

With tons of trash collected and thrown every day and bearing in mind the likelihood of the occurrence of serious environmental and health effects brought about by improper waste management, it behooves everyone to adopt an efficient manner of segregation and disposal of solid waste and garbage.

The problem on garbage and waste management had been addressed by the passage of Republic Act 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management

Act of 2000. The said law, provides an institutional framework and policy guidelines to create systematic, comprehensive and ecological solid waste management (ESWM) programs within Local Government Units (LGU), and illustrates the potentials and benefits of recycling. However, its implementation and compliance at the LGU level is still very limited and challenging because of the difficulty of establishing a recycling center. As a matter of fact, a study reveals that only 31% of all barangays in the country have Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), notwithstanding the clear mandate of RA 9003 for the setting up of an MRF in every barangay or cluster of barangays.

One of the perceived reasons for the failure to put up MRF is the fact that putting up such facility requires space which most barangays in a highly urbanized city with dense population do not normally have.

Thus, this bill seeks to mandate the creation of a recycling facility in every region of the country in order to provide a more efficient and effective implementation of recycling as one of the key components of waste management.

In view of the foregoing, immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.


LUISA LLOREN CUARESMA



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1 **AN ACT**
2 **MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL RECYCLING**
3 **CENTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES**
4

5 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in*
6 *Congress assembled:*
7

8 SECTION 1. ***Short Title.*** – This act shall be known as the “*Regional*
9 *Waste Management Facility Act of 2020.*”

10
11 SEC. 2. ***Declaration of Policy.*** – It is hereby declared a policy of the
12 State the formulation and promotion of local recycling plan through the creation
13 of a regional recycling facility that will identify and treat recyclable materials in
14 every region.

15 SEC. 3. ***Definition of Terms.*** – As used in this Act, the following terms
16 shall mean:

1 a. Recycling – refers to the process of converting wastes into reusable
2 material.

3
4 b. Recycling Center – refers to an establishment, place of
5 business, facility or building which is maintained, operated, or used
6 for the storing, keeping, buying, or selling of wastes for the purpose of
7 converting such items into a usable product.

8
9 c. Solid waste management – the collecting, treating, or disposal of a
10 solid material that is considered to be no longer useful

11
12 d. Waste – the unusable remains or by-products of a material or a thing.

13
14 Section 4. ***Regional Recycling Center.*** – Without prejudice to the
15 pertinent provisions of RA 9003, there is hereby created at least one (1)
16 recycling center in every region in the country which primary function is to
17 collect, accept, and convert wastes as raw materials for manufacturing
18 and/processing new products. For this purpose, the concerned LGUs in the
19 region shall take the initial step for the formulation of a local recycling plan that

1 will identify, among other things, the most suitable place where such facility
2 shall be established.

3
4 Section 5. *Technical Assistance*. – For purposes of assisting the
5 concerned LGUs in complying with the provisions of this Act, the DENR,
6 DILG, DOST, DOH, DTI and other concerned agencies shall provide technical
7 assistance in recycling methods, opportunities, and regulatory compliance.

8
9 Section 6. *Periodic Review*. – The concerned agencies shall provide an
10 annual report to Congress relative to the implementation of this Act.

11
12 Section 7. *Source of Funds*. – The amount necessary to implement this
13 Act shall be appropriated from the national budget as may be necessary for each
14 fiscal year.

15
16 Section 8. *Rules and Regulations*. – Within ninety (90) days from the
17 effectivity of this Act, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources,
18 in coordination with the concerned government agencies, shall issue the
19 necessary rules and regulations to implement this Act.

1 Section 9. ***Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, decrees, executive issuances,
2 rules and regulations contrary or inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed,
3 amended or modified accordingly.

4
5 Section 10. ***Effectivity Clause.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15)
6 days after its publication in any newspaper of general circulation.

7
8 Approved